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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/588,280	06/05/2000	Ramin Khorram	004889.P001	7962

7590 01/26/2005	**EXAMINER**
Judith A Szepesi	APPIAH, CHARLES NANA
Blakely Sokoloff Taylor & Zafman LLP	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2686	

12400 Wilshire Boulevard 7th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90025

DATE MAILED: 01/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 October 2004</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *10-14* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-9 and 15-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9 and 15-24 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

3.   Claims 1, 4, 5, 7 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Odamura (6,349,202)** in view of **Calistro et al. (6,486,794).**

Regarding claims 1, and 22, Odamura discloses a method of using a storage

module in a device, the device communicating with a server, comprising: sending a

request for a data download to a server (receive "message transmission request", step

60), receiving a response data in response to the request (receive message, step 40),

identifying an automatically substituted code in the response data, the automatically

substituted code inserted into the data by the server to reduce a size of the response

data (steps 42, 90), replacing the code in the response data with corresponding data

associated the code from the storage module in the device (steps 46, 48, 50 and 44).

See Figs. 3-5, col. 1, line 40 to col. 2, line 2, col. 3, lines 8-65. Odamura's Fig. 1 shows

the mobile radio unit having a display (30). Odamura, however, fails to teach displaying

the data with the replaced code on the device.

Calistro discloses a method of locating a subscriber unit within the coverage area

of a communication system in, which message codes are sent by low power

transmitters to selective call receivers within the coverage area of the transmitters, which are used by the selective call receivers to recall selected canned messages from the memory and presenting the canned message to users of the selective call receiver (see col. 3, lines 45-62, col. 5, lines 44-60), which messages are presented to the user by way of a conventional liquid crystal display (see col. 6, lines 1-6).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Calistro's teaching of displaying messages with Odamura's method of using the limited memory capacity mobile radio unit for storing markup language in order to ensure that received messages are appropriately displayed upon demand.

Regarding claim 4, Odamura further discloses wherein a term may comprise one or more of the following: a word, a phrase, a graphic element, an image, graphic animation sequence, video clip, sound clip, applet or a BLOB (se col. 1, lines 43-66).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Odamura and Calistro further teach the feature of storing a plurality of code-term pairs in the storage module and inserting the storage module into the device as taught by Odamura in storing a plurality of pairs of tags and shortened codes wherein the memory means is stored in the device (see col. 1, lines 43-67).

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Odamura and Calistro meets the storage module being a device such as an EEPROM as taught by Calistro (see col. 7, lines 25-29).

4.   Claims 2 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Odamura and **Calistro et al** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of

Sakamoto (5,379,339).

Regarding claims 2 and 23, the combination of Odamura and Calistro fails to

specifically teach periodically updating the data in the storage module wherein updating

the storage module using a higher bandwidth connection, as selected from among the

following: a wireless connection, a docking station based connection, an infrared

connection and a direct connection to a network.

Sakamoto discloses a system in which information stored in a storage unit is

periodically updated over a wireless connection or a direction connection to a network

(see col. 11, lines 22-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide for the

periodic updating of information that is available to users over the wireless connection

in order to ensure that subscribers are kept updated with latest information.

4.   Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Odamura and Calistro et al as applied to claim 1 and further in view of **Davani**

(6,208,839).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Odamura and Calistro fail to explicitly

teach periodically replacing the storage module in the device to contain an often-used

set of terms.

Davani shows periodically updating the data in the storage module (feature of

notifying a user of recent additions by highlighting new urls with the word "NEW", col. 7,

lines 18-32). Since Davani shows periodically notifying a user of recent additions, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to ensure the availability of often used terms in a replaceable storage module in order to properly use available storage resources by reducing the amount of data that needs to be updated in the system of Odamura and Calistro.

5.   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Odamura and Calistro et al** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Gitlin et al. (5,630,207).**

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Odamura and Calistro fail to teach that the data is received in the device over a low bandwidth wireless connection.

Gitlin discloses a method for bandwidth reduction in a two-way paging system in which by reply codes corresponding to portions of a message to be transmitted by a base station and received by a mobile pager are incorporated into reply messages so that less bandwidth is required for transmitting the codes compared to transmitting the full texts to which they refer (see col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 4, lines 38-65, col. 8, lines 5-18).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Gitlin's reduced bandwidth transmission system with Odamura as modified by Calistro by using the limited memory capacity mobile radio unit for storing markup language in order to ensure conservation of system resources such reduced bandwidth communications as taught by Gitlin.

6.   Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Odamura and Calistro et al as applied to claim 1, above, and further in view of

Schroeder et al. (6,405,060).

Regarding claims 8 and 9 the combination of Odamura and Calistro fail to teach

the feature of a statistic gathering logic for gathering statistics about the frequency of

occurrence of each code and of each term in the storage module and the data

respectively and transmitting the statistics for updating contents of the storage module

or identifying which codes are used.

Schroeder discloses an improved user interface for a cellular telephone system

with several functions including a predictive keyboard capable of inputting and

displaying to a user the most commonly used characters for selected words in a

particular language (see col. 1, lines 40-59), including the use of statistical analysis of

sample text to determine characters for display (see col. 5, lines 19-45). Schroeder

teaches an embodiment in which a user is allowed to enter a list of words that the user

frequently uses in messages and also build a character frequency table from the set of

words or the phone comes a pre-defined set of character frequencies which may be

modified by analyzing the character frequencies of messages entered by a user over

time so that the table of frequencies automatically adapts to the types of words used by

the user (see col. 5, lines 46-55), which suggests the capability of statistics gathering for

modification or updating purposes as desired.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine Schroeder's teaching of statistical analysis with the system of Odamura and

Calistro in order to use statistical analysis for providing identification and/or updating or

modification of stored data or information such as codes on an as needed basis.

7.   Claims 15-17, 18 , 19 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Odamura (6,349,202) in view of Gitlin et al. (5,630,207).

        Regarding claims 15 and 22, Odamura discloses a portable device and a

system (Figs. 1-5) to receive data processed by a server, the server creating formatted

data from original data, the device comprising: a connection to a network to receive

formatted data including one or more codes from a server in response to a request

(receive 'message transmission request', step 60), a storage module including a

plurality of codes and associated data elements (see col. 1, line 49 to col. 2, line 2), a

substitution logic for detecting the codes in the formatted data and substituting the

associated data elements for each of the codes, to recreate the original data (see col. 1,

lines 43-56). Odamura fails to teach that the connection is a low bandwidth connection

that the bandwidth of data transferred over the connection is reduced by transmitting

the codes instead of the of the associated data elements.

        Gitlin discloses a method for bandwidth reduction in a two-way paging system

in which by reply codes corresponding to portions of a message to be transmitted by a

base station and received by a mobile pager are incorporated into reply messages so

that less bandwidth is required for transmitting the codes compared to transmitting the

full texts to which they refer (see col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 4, lines 38-65, col. 8, lines 5-18).

        It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine Gitlin's reduced bandwidth transmission system with Odamura's method of

using the limited memory capacity mobile radio unit for storing markup language in order to ensure conservation of system resources such reduced bandwidth communications as taught by Gitlin.

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Odamura and Gitlin further discloses that the low bandwidth connection is a wireless connection as taught by Gitlin (see col. 2, lines 1-15).

Regarding claim 17, Odamura further discloses wherein the storage module is a built-in device (see col. 1, lines 57-61).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Odamura and Gitlin fail to teach that the storage module is a removable device. However, examiner maintains that the concept and advantages of using removable storage modules (memory) in wireless communications is very well known in the art and as such Official Notice is taken, that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a removable memory into the system of Odamura and Gitlin in order to make available extra and optional storage for subscribers for storing different media as needed.

Regarding claim 19, Odamura further discloses wherein the storage module comprises a storage module selected from among the following a Flash memory, a magnetic storage device, an EEPROM (inherent feature of data memory 24, see col. 2, lines 52-63).

8.   Claims 20, 21 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Odamura and Gitlin et al** as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of **Schroeder et al. (6,405,060).**

Regarding claim and 20, the combination of Odamura and Gitlin fail to teach statistic gathering logic for gathering statistics about the frequency of occurrence of each code and of each term in the storage module and the data respectively and transmitting the statistics for updating contents of the storage module or identifying which codes are used.

Schroeder discloses an improved user interface for a cellular telephone system with several functions including a predictive keyboard capable of inputting and displaying to a user the most commonly used characters for selected words in a particular language (see col. 1, lines 40-59), including the use of statistical analysis of sample text to determine characters for display (see col. 5, lines 19-45). Schroeder teaches an embodiment in which a user is allowed to enter a list of words that the user frequently uses in messages and also build a character frequency table from the set of words or the phone comes a pre-defined set of character frequencies which may be modified by analyzing the character frequencies of messages entered by a user over time so that the table of frequencies automatically adapts to the types of words used by the user (see col. 5, lines 46-55), which suggests the capability of statistics gathering for modification or updating purposes as desired.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Schroeder's teaching of statistical analysis with the system of Odamura and Gitlin in order to use statistical analysis for providing identification and/or updating or modification of stored data or information such as codes on an as needed basis.

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Odamura, Gitlin and Schroeder suggests

statistics gathering for modification or updating purposes as desired (see Schroeder,

col. 5, lines 19-55).

Regarding claim 24, the combination of Odamura, Gitlin and Schroeder shows

updating the storage module by using a higher bandwidth connection, as selected from

among the following: a wireless connection, a docking station based connection, an

infrared connection and a direct connection to a network as taught by Schroeder in the

inherent wireless connection between mobile A and mobile B).

Allowable Subject Matter

9.   Claims 10-14 are allowed.

Conclusion

10.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Charles Appiah whose telephone number is 703 305-

4772. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 703 305-4379. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-

872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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CA

CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER